MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 JUNE 1981

Iran

Presidential Council Meets--Tehran radio reported that the Provisional Presidential Council, consisting of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, has held its first meeting. The members decided that Rafsanjani would represent the presidency at Supreme Defense Council meetings and that the ground would be prepared for the presidential election on 24 July.

Bani-Sadr whereabouts, Security Situation--AFP reported that Tehran Public Prosecutor Hasan Lajevardi told a press conference that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is probably still in Iran. AFP also cited Lajevardi as saying that 400 people have been arrested in Tehran since the violent clashes on 20 June and that the authorities cannot show clemency toward anyone, including young girls, who actively support the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Peykar. According to AFP, Tehran newspapers have reported clashes in other Iranian cities in which 6 people were killed, 33 wounded and 220 arrested. Shiraz radio reported a violent clash and arrests of Mojahedin in Jahrom, while Ahvaz radio said that an opposition demonstration in Masjed Soleyman dispersed after Hezbollahi fundamentalists confronted it. Tehran radio reported that a bomb explosion in Qom railway station killed 4 persons and wounded 58. AFP said the Tehran funeral of Mostafa Chamran, former representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on the Supreme Defense Council and militia commander, was turned into a demonstration of mass support for the regime, with hundreds of thousands of people marching behind the coffin.

Iraq

At a Cabinet meeting on 23 June President Saddam Husayn appealed to countries that are desirous of peace and security to help the Arabs obtain nuclear bombs to confront Israel's nuclear bomb. In his speech, carried textually by Baghdad radio, he asserted that Israel fears Iraq's scientific, social, economic and political development more than it fears the Iraqi nuclear bomb, and he asked rhetorically what would happen to the Arabs and mankind if Israel imposed conditions on the Arabs that were not accepted and then used nuclear bombs against them.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique, carried by Tehran radio, claimed that Iranian forces inflicted heavy losses on the Iraqis on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts, destroying seven tanks. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, transmitted by INA, spoke of a fierce battle in the Abadan region, asserting that Iraqi units forced Iranian infantry to retreat after sustaining heavy losses. INA reported that President Saddam Husayn received Olof Palme, the UN secretary general's special envoy, in Baghdad on 23 June. According to INA, the two sides reviewed UN efforts to settle the Iran-Iraq dispute.

Israel

Jerusalem radio broadcast an announcement by Prime Minister Menahem Begin's office denying what the radio called an "accusation hinted at" by the U.S. State Department spokesman that Begin had publicized a confidential document sent by the U.S. administration to Israel evaluating the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The announcement asserted that Begin did not publish the document but only reported on its content to the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, whose members are pledged to secrecy. Nevertheless it asserted, someone on the committee, wishing to drive a wedge between Begin and the U.S. administration, leaked the prime minister's confidential remarks.

Israeli-Egyptian Relations

The Tel Aviv daily MA'ARIV reported that as part of its reaction to the Israeli strike at Iraq's nuclear reactor, Cairo has caused the postponement of the departure for Egypt of a group of Israeli agricultural experts.

Lebanese Crisis

According to Beirut radio, U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis on 22 June upon his arrival from Saudi Arabia and again on 23 June. The radio reported that Sarkis and Habib reviewed the outcome of the latter's talks in Damascus, Riyadh and Jerusalem. The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Beirut was calm during the evening of 23 June, despite scattered shelling on the contact lines. It said there was "cautious calm" in Zahlah despite some sniper fire in the residential quarters and rocket and weapons fire in the commercial sector earlier in the day. According to Beirut radio, an Israeli military unit tried to enter Kafr Hamam in the south but was intercepted by a Norwegian UNIFIL unit and forced to withdraw.

Arab Followup Committee

SPA reported that the Arab followup committee, consisting of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon and the secretary general of the Arab League, began its meeting on 23 June in Jidda to discuss ways of halting the war in Lebanon.

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MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON LEBANON MEETS IN JIDDA

LD232112 Riyadh SPA in English 1918 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Jidda, 23 Jun (SPA)--The Arab follow-up committee began its meetings here this evening to discuss ways of halting war in Lebanon. The committee is comprised of four Arab foreign ministers from Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon besides the Arab League secretary general.

Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held talks with the members of the committee earlier today.

Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today expressed his hope over the success of the Arab follow-up committee in its mission of solving the Lebanese crisis.

On arrival here today, Mr Khaddam told SPA that the committee would seek a solution to the Zahlah problem, devise a formula for national reconciliation in the war-torn country and put an end to the collaboration of certain Lebanese factions with the Israeli enemy that aimed at destroying the Arab nation.

The committee has held a session early this month in Bayt ad-Din.

23 Jun Agenda

NC232116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Following the conclusion of the first meeting of the Arab follow-up committee in Jidda tonight, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said that the discussions at the meeting were based on the 14 national accord principles and the Lebanese working paper, which was discussed point by point. Minister Butrus added that the atmosphere at the meeting was clear and very frank. All participants, he said, are aware of their responsibility and the delicate situation.

Minister Butrus also said that it is the wish of all participants to surmount the difficulties and help find the solutions that could save Lebanon.

The Arab foreign ministers had charged Minister Butrus with making this statement on behalf of the participants in the Jidda conference. The Arab follow-up committee's second meeting is slated to be held tomorrow morning.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH ROMESH CHANDRA 23 JUN

NC241000 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the president of the WPC, Romesh Chandra. The meeting took place at Brother Abu 'Ammar's office in Damascus and was the second such meeting in 2 days. Brother Abu 'Ammar also received the deputy chairman of the Soviet committee for Afro-Asian solidarity, Aleksandr Dzasokhov.

The meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar and Chandra was also attended by member of the Fatah Central Committee Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. They reviewed events in the region in general as well as the WPC's possible contribution to various activities in the international arena in order to mobilize international public opinion against the escalating U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and their sole legal representative--the PLO.

Discussions also dealt with activating the work of the international committee for solidarity with the Palestinian people--stemming from the Basel conference and the work it might possibly carry out this year in Europe and Latin America.

During Brother Abu 'Ammar's meeting with Comrade Dzasokhov, the tense situation in the area was dealt with in light of the U.S.-Zionist aggression against the PLO. The Soviet charge d'affaires in Damascus and the brother deputy chairman of the WPC attended the meeting, which dealt with a number of international activities that might be carried out by the Afro-Asian solidarity organization by means of increasing the impact of international solidarity with the Palestinian people and their rightful cause.

Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the Soviet delegation on the situation in the Arab area and the efforts exerted to bolster Arab solidarity in confronting the imperialist-Zionist crisis.

ABU SHARIF SPECULATES ON ISRAELI ELECTIONS

JN232108 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Interview with PFLP spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif--recorded; date and location not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your viewpoint on the Israeli elections?

[Answer] The ideas being disseminated on this particular question at this particular time are very serious. They are attempting to inject the Arab mind with unrealistic and false ideas. They are attempting to give the Arab people the impression that there is a difference between the Zionist Labor Party and the Zionist Likud bloc. I would like to say here that there is absolutely no real difference between the Labor party and the Likud in terms of policy and thinking. Both parties advocate the idea of establishing a Zionist state on our Palestinian people's homeland and of oppressing the Palestinian people and expelling them from their country. We must not forget that all the wars waged by the Zionist state have been masterminded and executed by the Labor Party. We must not forget that the founders of the Zionist entity whether dead or alive are from the Zionist Labor Party. Even the military officers who manage the Israeli war machine are also Labor Party members.

[Question] I expect the Likud bloc to emerge with a clear majority which will enable it to continue leading the Zionist entity and implementing the designs of imperialism and the world Zionist movement against our people and our Arab masses. However, I would like to say that Begin's popularity has been directly proportional to his repression of our Arab masses, his killing of civilians and his destruction of Arab establishments that might have future importance, as was the case with the reactor. This shows that the majority of the Zionist society is a settler society.

I expect that the Israeli Zionist machine will not be satisfied with striking at our revolution and the Lebanese National Movement but also at the Syrian forces both in Lebanon and Syria. Therefore, we call on everyone to put their fingers on the trigger and to be alert.

The United States and its base the Zionist state have been trying for some time and will try further to strike at the Palestinian people's revolution in order to force this people to their knees and to force them to surrender. Since the 1967 defeat, we have been the beacon of light in the Arab homeland lighting the path for the Arab masses which have been deprived of self-expression. We have been pointing out to the Arab masses that the path to progress and freedom is strewn with thorns and difficulties but is possible to travel despite the attempts of the United States and Israel.

OPEC DEVELOPMENT FUND MEETING HELD IN QUITO

Opening Address

PA232144 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1519 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado opening the OPEC International Development Fund Council of Ministers meeting at Los Shyris room of the Colon International Hotel in Quito--live]

[Excerpts] The story of petroleum is the same as that of other raw materials and food, with only one difference: While the trading of the latter continues to be conducted on a market controlled by buyers, petroleum, on the other hand, is a product that is now traded on a market dominated by producers.

What is the reason for this fact, the most important in the economic histroy of the countries known as developing countries? The answer is the establishment of OPEC. Thanks to this organization, a barrel of petroleum has recovered its true value in the past 10 years, with its price reaching more than $30, and the producer countries have succeeded in recovering for themselves over 80 percent of the economic results of hydrocarbons operations. This changed the relationship of exploitation to which the oil companies had previously subjected the producer countries.

The years ago when the United Nations decided to declare the 1980's as the decade of development, an indispensable mechanism was set up to ward off the impoverishment of the Third World: The industrialized countries set aside at least 0.7 percent of their gross national product to help the developing countries. This goal has not been met with the singular exception of the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands. All the others have lagged far behind, and even tend to diminish their aid, even the great powers, without [word indistinct] their (?geographic) location.

On the other hand, in recent years the members of OPEC have set aside almost 3 percent of their gross national product and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar have set aside between 3 and 15 percent.

The fact that Ecuador is a marginal country in the petroleum-exporting market has blocked it from contributing to this notable financial effort of OPEC as much as it would have wished.

OPEC's responsibility in the most grave problems affecting mankind has moved it to promote the North-South dialogue for the establishment of a new international economic order. I believe that whatever decisions are made in connection with this issue, the two decades still left in the 20th century will be decisive for the future of man and our planet.

It is evident that international conflicts and the relationship between the North and the South are becoming worse. We should not only be concerned with the specter of war, we should also take into account the forever increasing economic and social inequalities between the rich and the poor people.

In the face of this truth, the industrialized countries cannot whittle down the problems of the world to the issue of energy and ignore the problems relative to international commerce, the price of raw materials and food, technology and its transfer and the financial and monetary system.

Very definitely, we cannot lose sight of the quest for international social justice, which is indispensable in an interdependent world in which the force of the North will be [word indistinct] in the South.

Mankind cannot go on spending $450 billion a year for military purposes when the part that corresponds to half a day of these expenditures would be enough to finance WHO's malaria erradication problem.

All of these problems can be summarized in one phrase: financing Third World development. The nations that make up the Third World had accumulated debts amounting to $350 billion in 1980. A large part of these credits, which have caused such serious imbalances in their balance of payments, do not stem from the help of international financial organizations and the governments, but from private banking and suppliers who obviously conduct operations at profitable conditions of time and interest.

This dramatic financial situaton of the poor nations has worsened in recent years due to the crises of the industrialized countries which has resulted in the decrease in the world demand for raw materials and food. The exportation of these products has diminished in volume and price, further worsening the deficits of the Third World countries.

In the face of this dramatic situation, the largest industrialized countries, instead of increasing their contributions, have reduced their economic aid for development. To study this problem, which afflicts two-thirds of humanity, and to find adequate solutions, many international meetings have been held and vast amounts of increasingly [word indistinct] material been written.

In light of this, I believe the most lucid document conceived to date is the report of the (?Brandt commission) published under the title: North-South; A Program for Survival. This document was written by a group of men from both the developed and the developing countries, trained in different scientific disciplines, different religious and political creeds and a variety of cultures. Despite so many differences, their conclusions are the result of a unanimous consensus of its members. This has to be a credit and recommend-dation for the report. But this is not its only merit. It appears to me to be the most serious reflection ever written on international economic relations and very probably the most complete and realistic program proposed to reorganize things in line with the high interests of humanity.

On the issue of North-South relations, the Brandt report should become an indispensible working instrument of the United Nations and its organizations, all regional organizations as well as the public and private [word indistinct] interested in the problems related to the new international economic order. Quite certainly, OPEC and its International Development Fund should also use this document.

This OPEC meeting is being held as violence, aggression and contempt for the most elemental principles of international law are becoming the norm in international relations.

Ecuador is a nation that seeks peace. It believes in justice and believes that controversies should be resolved through peaceful channels, which is the only civilized way to overcome agreements. For this reason it has always condemned aggression and the use of force.

These antecedents in my country and the principles inspiring the international policy of the government over which I preside force me to condemn the aggression against Iraq by Israel. Ecuador will never agree with the use of warlike means and the illegal occupation of territories as a way to solve conflicts between nations and will always support all the initiatives to promote the use of the mechanisms offered by international law.

Contribution System Discussed

PA222320 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The OPEC finance ministers are meeting here to discuss the Fund for International Development.

Within the previously drafted agenda, the OPEC finance ministers heard the report that was drafted on Saturday by the committee of ministers of this fund regarding the mechanisms for the contributions that must be made by member countries.

Without reaching an agreement on the system that will be adopted, the six members of this committee drafted a report so that the Ministerial Council will adopt the pertinent resolution and the $4 billion established as operating capital can be raised. This $4 billion will be used for specific credits for the lesser developed countries in the Third World.

Accord Reached

PA232158 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 23 Jun 81

[By Jorge Aguirre]

[Text] Quito, 22 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The Ministerial Council of the OPEC Fund for International Development has ended its biannual meeting here by approving by a majority of votes the proposal that the contributions to replenish the sources of the fund continue on a voluntary basis. The announcement was made tonight by Cesar Robalino, president of the meeting and Ecuadorean finance and credit minister, at the closing of the council's deliberations at 2030.

The poor-countries aid fund was established by OPEC in 1976 with voluntary contributions, but some delegates had proposed that those contributions be tied in to the economic power of each member country and with its profits on hydrocarbon sales. Robalino explained that the decision was approved by the majority as stipulated by the council's charter.

The finance ministers of OPEC's 13 member countries agreed to contribute up to $450 million to the international fund for agricultural development if the industrialized countries contribute with up to $650 million. The Ecuadorean minister disclosed that "the OPEC finance ministers decision was that this contribution will be made proportionately to the industrialized countries' contribution of up to $650 million. He added that "OPEC's finance ministers have, nevertheless, said that they have decided they are ready to contribute up to the $450 million limit."

The ministerial Council approved several internal reports of the aid fund and accepted the Ecuadorean proposal for the establishment of regional fund offices in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

It was decided that the fund's secretariat and the governors' council will study the costs and expenses for this proposal. The corresponding reports will be presented at the next ministerial meeting.

Lastly, it was agreed to hold a fund's Ministerial Council meeting before the end of the year. Minister Cesar Robalino disclosed that the next ordinary meeting will be held in Vienna on 20 May 1982.

SAUDI ARABIA NOT PLANNING TO CUT OIL OUTPUT

GF231108 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Jidda, Jun 23 (AFP)--Saudi Arabia has no plans to cut its oil output, a highly-placed official said here today, reacting to reports that it was trimming production from 10,300,000 to 9,600,000 barrels a day. The official recalled that Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani declared recently in Geneva that it would maintain its output at the present level.

Meanwhile, Aramco said its 1980 crude output was 3.5 billion barrels and production of natural gas and other items came to 135 million barrels a day.

KUWAIT

EGYPTIAN ROLE SEEN AS ESSENTIAL TO ARAB CAUSE

PM231002 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 15 Jun 81 p 20

[By Muhammad Masa'id as-Salih]

[Text] Egypt is the mother of the world. In fact it is the mother of the Arabs, who have no influence without Egypt's position and Egypt's influence. This has been substantiated by the events since the Egyptian regime resigned its Arab role. Therefore, my opinion at this stage is that efforts must be concentrated on restoring Egypt to the Arab popular ranks, but not through its present regime, which cannot retreat except through Numayri's mediation, but by supporting the Egyptian opposition materially and morally on the grounds that it represents Egypt's true image.

I say this in commenting on the demonstrations which have been staged by thousands of Egyptians in protest against the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, shouting: "Why should we make peace with those who commit aggression against our Arab brothers?"

I say that demonstrations have been staged in Egypt, which is being ruled by a regime that is allied with Israel and is a friend of Israel's rulers. We have not heard of a single demonstration staged in the rejection, steadfastness, confrontation, support and oil states.

The Egyptian people alone have expressed the conscience of the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf. Egypt remains the basis. It is the mother of the Arabs. We shall remain mere infants without Egypt, and that is why America and Israel have been toying with us since they isolated Egypt from us.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER SEES FORCE AS OPTION IN ARAB STRUGGLE

PM231025 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has expressed his confidence that the Gulf Cooperation Council will achieve its aims in serving the peoples and states of the Gulf area on the basis of the Islamic creed. In a speech he delivered yesterday on the occasion of graduation of a new group from the staff and command college in Riyadh, the Saudi minister said that some people wonder "why we have not established a merger unity or a federal union or something similar. We are tired of such statements, which are rejected by the people because they have achieved nothing to help the people in their religion or everyday life nor for their stability and security."

Regarding the solution of the Palestinian issue, the Saudi defense minister said: "If the issue is not resolved peacefully, holy Jerusalem and the Arab territories occupied by Israel are not returned and the Palestinian people are not returned to their homeland and do not establish their free state with their own will, we are able, with the strength of God, to restore right by force just as it has been taken by force."

MULTINATIONAL FORCE COMMITTEE MEETS 23 JUN

NC231530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1326 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Jun (MENA)--The general tripartite committee for the formation of the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force met this morning at the Mena House Hotel. The Egyptian side was headed by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Tahir Shash, the U.S. side by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner, and the Israeli side by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. The committee reviewed the results of the two previous sessions held in Egypt and Israel and drew up the work plan of the current session. The legal and military committees held a 2-hour meeting.

Member of the Egyptian delegation in the tripartite committee Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi stated that the committee resumed the discussion on the provisions of the military appendix and the final drafts on the duties and operation of the force as well as its relationship with the host country and all aspects of the force as a peacekeeping force without prejudicing the full sovereignty of the host country over its territory and space. He added that agreement is almost complete now regarding the military appendix but that one point requires further discussion because of its importance and because it is related to the safety of the members of the peacekeeping force.

Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi said that Egypt's view on this point is that there should be coordination between the force and the local authorities to ensure the safety of the force members. He noted that the strength of the force will range between 2,000 and 2,500 and that they will be supplied with light weapons only. The question of which states will participate in the force has not been resolved yet, he said. He pointed out that these states will have to know the details of the agreement to be reached in order to participate. He said that the military appendix will have 35 clauses on size, setup, positions and duties of the force.

MENA has learned that the military appendix and the agreement protocol are expected to be initialed tomorrow, Wednesday, or the day after.

On the question of states that will participate in the force, Egyptian delegation member Minister Plenipotentiary Fawzi Barashi said that the United States is holding contacts with these states and that Egypt and Israel will invite these states to sign bilateral agreements.

He said that the director general of the force will be American on the grounds that the United States is responsible for the preservation of peace should the Security Council not shoulder this responsibility. He added that the military commander of the force will be from one of the states participating in the force. He said that one of the provisions of the agreement is that the [duties] and movements of the force shall be determined in consultation and coordination with the Egyptian Government because Egypt will have full sovereignty over the territory from which Israel will withdraw. He said that the multinational force will have the same immunity and privileges as a UN force, and that when international circumstances improve UN forces may replace the multinational force.

MENA has learned that after the agreement is signed, Egypt and Israel will take some executive steps within the framework of the military committee in charge of the withdrawal process. The legal and military committees are expected to resume their meetings this evening and tomorrow, Wednesday.

TEXT OF SADDAM HUSAN 23 JUN CABINET STATEMENT

JN240653 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Jun 81

["Text" of statement made by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn during a Cabinet meeting in Baghdad on 23 June--recorded]

[Text] What happened to the Tammuz reactor did not come as a surprise and was not unexpected. However, when such a thing happens it is painful because it is a cherished fruit of the revolution. We worked hard for it for a long time in the political, scientific and economic spheres. One or two years prior to the war, if I remember correctly, we expected that after 1979 many big powers would want to cut this country down to size, to discipline it or to break it psychologically, not because we are troublemakers--as some big powers sometimes try to describe some of the traits of our national and pan-Arab action--but because we want Iraq to achieve prosperity, impregnability and progress in deed and not merely in words and because through this program we want the Iraqi people to live as their peoples do and enjoy a decent life, dignity, genuine civilized advancement, economic prosperity and social cohesion. That is, the revolution's general course began to realize our aspirations, and not just words on the radio or in the newspapers as is the case of many national and revolutionary movements in Third World countries, which usually begin with high aspirations and end with nothing.

Therefore, our assessment of the international situation and the designs of the big powers against this region; the rancor of some of these states toward our programs and not our words; our understanding of our social, economic, cultural and political programs; and our knowledge of the course to choose to realize these aspirations made us say that after 1979 we would become a burden on the shoulders of many and a worry to many who could not tolerate the policies of this region, whose peoples they wanted to be totally subservient to their will.

On this basis, we said that Israel would plan a strike against Iraq's vital installations, a strike that would go beyond traditional strikes and be directed against the basic links to impede the development and stop the prosperity Iraq was striving to achieve through an advanced scientific and economic program, an essential element in its strength.

We will not be divulging secrets if we say that, in accordance with this concept, at the beginning of 1979--I think we approached some friendly states about a kind of weapon that would make Israel hesitant to implement a strike of this kind against Iraq. We were very clear on this issue. We stated that we expected Israel to cross the Arab frontline states and strike at us and our important economic installations and oil with its planes. So that the Arab frontline states would not be politically or militarily embarrassed and we would not be in a weak position in countering Israel's action, we should have defensive systems capable of making Israel hesitate before undertaking such an action. This was at the beginning of 1979. Therefore, we expected an Israeli blow against Iraq, even without a declared war, it was expected even before the war broke out that this would cause trouble for Iraq--trouble of the kind that would undermine its prestige or break the components of our developmental march, including the outbreak of war. When Iran began its border aggression on a large scale and began to hit the border posts, we expected the next step to come when it failed to make us react. Using this method, it would undertake another action of the kind that would necessarily compel us to react against the aggression. This is what happened on 4 September 1980 when Iran failed to make us react to the aggression against the border posts. It launched the war on 4 September 1980 when it struck against the Iraqi towns of Khanaqin, Mandali, Zurbatiyah and the area of Naft Khaneh, and prior to 22 September it closed the Shatt al-'Arab and shelled Basra.

All this occurred not because the Israelis were afraid of the Iraqi atomic bomb, as the leader of the gang in Tel Aviv says, but because they were afraid of balanced scientific, social, economic and political development that forges ahead toward its objectives of building a new Iraq. Thus, you notice that Begin focused on two issues which regrettably have not been sufficiently highlighted by the world information media.

While Begin described the Iraqi nuclear power as a threat to Israel's security, he focused on another matter which seems of lesser importance. He is not mistaken when he focuses on this matter from the technical point of view. However, he is mistaken when he focuses on it from a human and social point of view. This matter deals with children. He made a statement which I believe was carried by the Iraqi information media but which was not adquately dealt with by the world information media. Begin said: How can you ask us to be reassured about a regime whose president asks children: Who is your primary enemy, and corrects their reply by telling them that their primary enemy is Israel?

Therefore, the Zionist entity and its allies are afraid of two basic complementary factors: The individual and his educational and scientific structure within a clear political framework and course that will make any Iraqi extremely proud of his national experiment and make him develop it, protect it and place it in the service of the entire Arab nation. This is the state which, if we want to believe Begin, made him unable to get enough sleep for 2 years, as he admitted. This is the state which aroused Begin's anxiety and not, as he said, that Iraq is about to produce atomic bombs similar to those which destroyed Hiroshima.

In 1969, I met with a non-Iraqi party organization which I found very anxious to act and obtain gains through its members inside the army, not paying attention to the peasants, workers, students, intellectuals and others. I told them at that time that obtaining gains only inside the army will not lead to the desired results and will not enable the party to achieve a comprehensive social change. Instead, I told them that, as long as they pay attention to the workers, peasants and students, there is nothing wrong with giving prominence to gains inside the ranks of the armed forces. Hence, the movement of the party should be coordinated and balanced. It should be throughout society and not only in one particular sector. This concept is being applied to our movement in the Iraqi society.

I am certain that had the Israeli officials discovered that Iraq had 20 atomic bombs while being afflicted with a decrepit political system, a backward economic system and individuals who neither have self-confidence nor look forward to the future and who neither trust nor soundly deal with their regime, Begin would not have given any importance to those atomic bombs. However, what terrified Begin was our scientific, cultural, human, political, economic, social and educational development and our sound concern with knowledge since we consider this to be one of the basic assets for building a new society and for achieving development and impregnability both for warding off dangers and achieving the happiness of the individual. This is what made Begin spend sleepless nights.

On this basis, brothers, your army is fighting for the 10th month not because--despite the importance of this aspect--it is technically developed and more advanced than the Iranian army and not because it is better equipped and armed in quality and quantity than the Iranian Army, but because the new individual in Iraq shoulders all the concerns of all the future Iraqi people, the concerns of the Iraqis inherited from this generation, the concerns of the nation if there are any and the other concerns for development. This new individual is shouldering all the aspirations and hopes of the Iraqi people for a better future. He is proud of Iraq and proud to be a part of a nation that should be in a civilized, human, national and pan-Arab situation other than the one which its enemies want it to be in.

I am certain that many of our soldiers who return from the battlefronts on leave to meet their families and the Iraqi people in the towns and countryside return to the battlefront with a higher morale because the Iraqi people support their rear, raise their morale and supply them with all the requisites for continuing the battle with the required spirit and for the aspired results.

Once again Begin drew connections--not through present intentions but through expected results--between our fighting against the Persians and achieving victory in that battle on the one hand and his defeat and the defeat of his ambitions in Palestine on the other by saying that the Iraqis want to occupy Abadan in order to occupy Jerusalem later. There is no obvious connection between the occupation of Jerusalem and that of Abadan. However, there is a historical connection and a connection in psychological and practical results between the Iraqi Army's steadfastness on the front and the Arab potential that will confront Begin, if God wills it. Prominent among those who confront Begin will be Iraq. We do not suspect this.

Begin says Iraq is hostile to the Zionist entity. As a pretext for backing up his argument for hitting Iraq and the nuclear reactor, he says that Saddam Husayn asks children who their enemy is and corrects them by saying that their primary enemy is Israel. How can Begin and others ask us not to prepare our children and adults to be aware of their true enemy? Has a precedent ever been set in the world whereby a state, regime or entity came from the rear of other regimes and states and hit their installations and the installations of a state that was not in an actual state of war with it? It was unprecedented in history, but it happened this time. Therefore, he is an enemy. We should be clear about the historical causes which make us remind our children and adults that this is the major enemy of the nation and of Iraq. Indeed, the enemy's conduct with regard to this issue or other issues suffices to remind us that the Zionist entity is the archenemy of Iraq and the Arab nation.

As the statement of the official Iraqi spokesman said: Some states which claim that they have an international and positive responsibility toward peace and security are unfortunately trying one way or another to mitigate world reaction to this conduct. They are even trying to legitimize and justify this conduct in one way or another, such as in the statements made by some U.S. officials.

Irrespective of Iraq's intentions and of its present or future capabilities, I believe that anyone or any state in the world which really wants peace and security and which really respects peoples and does not want them to be subjugated to foreign forces should help the Arabs in one way or another to acquire atomic bombs to confront the actual Israeli atomic bombs, not to champion the Arabs and not to fuel war, but to safeguard and achieve peace. Irrespective of the Arabs' intentions and capabilities and even if the Arabs do not want them and are unable to use them, I believe that any state in the world that is internationally and positively responsible to humanity and peace must tell the Arabs: Here, take these weapons in order to face the Zionist threat with atomic bombs and prevent the Zionist entity from using atomic bombs against the Arabs, thus saving the world from the dangers of using atomic bombs in wars.

This logic is applied by the United States in its dealing with the Soviet Union and by the Soviet Union in dealing with the United States. Others also apply this logic toward each other. I do not believe that the Soviet Union now wants to use the atomic bomb against the United States or that the United States wants to use it against the Soviet Union. This is due to the advanced state reached by humanity in its thinking, conscience and attitudes, including public opinion in the United States, the Soviet Union and the world at large. I do not believe that either the Americans or the Soviets will use the atomic bomb against each other. However, both of them and others like them are always endeavoring to develop their weapons to prevent the eruption of war.

This logic is not to justify the Arabs' acquisition of nuclear technology for military purposes but is an open discussion with humanity. This discussion is not aimed at dealing with the Arabs as those who have created a precedent, because the Arabs do not possess nuclear weapons, but is a discussion to deal with a state that actually exists in Israel. All experts and all concerned with atomic weapons and the affairs of the Middle East admit that Israel possesses several nuclear bombs.

What would happen if Israel imposed conditions on the Arabs, they did not accept them and Israel used nuclear bombs against them? What would happen to the Arabs and mankind under such blackmail and in such a dangerous situation?

Irrespective of the losses we suffered as a result of the deed of the Zionist entity, which is a usurper and rejected dwarf regime on the human and national level, I believe that this entity is an abyss of aggression. As was the original intent, the Zionist entity is no longer mere concentrations of Jews who had suffered Nazi persecution and were looking for a land of peace to keep their distance from the Nazi mentality and Nazi persecution. As was the intention in establishing it, the Zionist entity is actually an abyss of aggression and expansion. It is an abyss which numerous parties are seeking to strengthen against the Arab nation. It is not a peaceful state, as had been depicted before 1967.

I believe that all humanity liberated from tendentious influences has begun to realize that the Zionist entity is not a poor and wretched state seeking peace. Mankind is now aware that it is an aggressive state implanted in the Middle East with the basic objective of preventing the Arab nation's progress and development and its realization of a suitable living standard. It is our job to clarify this and to continue clarifying it on the largest scale.

The Zionist entity might have given various interpretations of its previous aggression against the Arab nation, but I do not believe that the Zionists can give a persuasive interpretation of this aggression to humanity.

We must transform this aggression into deeper lessons, for we lost an important link in our scientific and technological development. All the Arabs must realize that even if they recognized the so-called Israel now with secure boundaries, including all the occupied Arab territories, respected that state, remained committed to their obligations or capitulated to Israel, the Zionist entity would not accept a state that forbids it from continuing to expand at the expense of Arab sovereignty, but would interfere, even with roads someplace in Saudi Arabia, asking that their direction be changed under the pretext that they posed a threat to the Zionist entity, that they were a military threat or something that Israel could not accept.

They would ask the Arabs to eliminate chemistry, physics, mathematics and astronomy in the curricula of their colleges and high schools because they would give the Arabs knowledge in the military sphere, thus threatening Israel's security. Israel's interference will be such as to chance amirs, ask for a change of amirs and replace them with others, replace kings with others, replace presidents with others, replace ministers with others. Israel's demands could even go to the extent of asking that an elementary school principal be changed for bringing up his students in a national and pan-Arab way. They would even try to make the Arabs rewrite their history or write it in a new direction, including the prophet's history and his struggle against the Qaynaqa' and Bani Nadhir [Jewish tribes of the Prophet Muhammad's time] in Medina.

We have been aware of this fact. We have proceeded in spirit and deed in accordance with this fact. Regrettably, not all of the Arabs have realized this fact to the same extent. But I believe that except for those affiliated with the foreigners and whose consciences and minds are destroyed, all the Arab nation's sons are responsible for mankind the citizens understand, realize and believe that the future of the struggle of the Arab nation with the Zionist entity is not defined by months or a few years and that its chief objective is not to expand by inches or kilometers at the expense of the nation, but is a struggle for civilization between the Arab nation and its enemies, headed by the Zionists. This struggle will continue for a long time, and the Arabs must prepare for it on the scientific, technical, political, economic, social and cultural levels. When we have prepared ourselves, our loss as a result of the attack on the Tammuz reactor will have been partial and transitory in return for the deep lessons learned from the attack, the foremost of which is that the technicians, and not only the politicians, must realize the necessary technical requirements for the vital links in building the state of Iraq and the Arab states in general and how to establish self-protection and general protection.

It is imperative that all of us in the Arab homeland erect dams to prevent the Zionist enemy from drowning us through his attacks. We Arabs must erect our economic installations in such a way as to prevent making ourselves easy prey for the Zionist entity. We must also build our man in a such way so as to enable him to endure challenges and live up to the requirements of struggle and lead this struggle in this spirit.

The lessons gained from the attack are much more profound as a result of the loss caused by the attack, and this is how we will work here in Iraq. This is in addition to what we have realized and understood of the nature of the struggle.

We believe that by centering on this issue, Begin has terrorized the Zionist entity instead of giving it security. If this has not been demonstrated now it will be demonstrated in the future. Begin and others must clearly realize that the so-called preventive strikes to prevent the Arab nation from achieving progress, scientific development and technology is not a method that will prevent the nation from forging ahead toward its objectives. This method will not provide the protection which the Jews are talking about whether they are in or outside Palestine.

What will give them protection is the acceptance of a fact that they should deal with as a reality one day, namely, the Arab nation is entitled to live in peace and security and to have total sovereignty as well as freedom to decide, build and develop. Otherwise, no power on earth now providing protection for aggression will be able to provide future protection through acts of aggression against the Arab nation. The Jews in the world who sympathize with the Zionist entity and the Zionist Jews in the Zionist entity will hold discussions with each other, and if, as Begin says, Iraq is on the verge of possessing nuclear bombs--Begin who has dealt a blow to the Iraqi nuclear installations to protect the Zionist entity--then what will prevent Iraq or others from violently retaliating against this blow and its consequences and from making Israel unable to destroy these basic links in the future? What will prevent Iraq and the Arabs from doing this?

Begin has put the Zionist entity in an additional dilemma on the psychological, real and political levels. He did not supply this entity with a solution or an outlet to a solution in the relations between the Jews in Palestine and the Arab nation. Therefore, what they destroy today we can procure tomorrow and what they destroy tomorrow we can acquire the day after until they become unable to destroy our civilized edifice and until with God's help, they will be unable to destroy the new individual's thinking and conscience in accordance with the trends I just mentioned.

I believe, and am confident, that the forces which imagine that they can make the Iraqis grumble against a regime that is giving them dignity and decent life will be unable to do so. Over the past 800 years I believe that the sincere and conscious Iraqis have been searching for such a state, a state derived from their own sons who are helping them to achieve dignity and prosperity, make their own decisions and achieve full sovereignty and deal with their affairs as free men who are not linked to or subservient to any quarter. Therefore, I am fully and firmly confident that the more the evil forces gang up against Iraq, the more the Iraqi people will adhere to their experiment and the more their great revolution and trend will increase.

At the beginning of this year I told a meeting of party cadres that all the tributaries of the revolution deserve to be an ideology and dogma to prompt the Iraqi people to defend, build and be martyred for this revolution. The eradication of social injustices and the ability to provide all the Iraqis with fixed incomes--including widows, orphans, the handicapped and the disabled--are sufficient to produce a society worthy of being defended by the Iraqis until martyrdom.

The policy that says that Iraq must lie in freedom and respect the world's peoples and ask the world's peoples and countries to respect it as a national, fully independent regime constitute a complete ideology which the Iraqi must defend. There are other examples.

They are disillusioned if they think that they can wreck Iraq's might by such foolish acts, intrigues and plots. This is because the Iraqi, who represents the basis of our capital, of our lofty structure, of our victories, of our steadfastness and of our dignity, has realized these facts with his conscience before dealing with them with his mind. He has dealt with these facts in terms of all their requirements and circumstances.

I hope that you will not be upset because we have lost an important scientific link. However, I can say that Iraq and the nation will benefit a great deal. I can say that no force then can prevent us from dealing with this topic and from possessing science and technology in a sound manner in the service of our national and pan-Arab objectives. I can say that the lessons we have so far learned have been transformed into programs. Let Begin know that we always transform every lesson into a program. This is not just talk. We actually transform lessons into programs. So far decisions have been made with regard to the lessons learned thus far. Some of these decisions are being implemented and will realize great results. We will continue to benefit from lessons and to transform them into methods of action that will add to Iraq's greatness in the service of Arab nation, God willing.

I have something else to comment on. The Israeli officials, including Begin, said that following the failure of their first strike, which was referred to in the Iraqi communiques and press and which was carried out at the beginning of the war against the Persians following the Persian air force strikes at the reactor, and after they were convinced that the Persian air force was almost destroyed, having lost a lot of its equipment, they adopted a decision that their pilots would have to be extensively trained to carry out the mission. They drew up a program under which those pilots would be trained for months. Some of them said that the training period was 6 months. They said 6 months. If they want to ignore this subject, it is because of something that I will outline. I believe that they did not intend to disclose the raid at the beginning of their training. They wanted to hide the strike under the cover of the war. However, there are factors that made them realize that we knew that the strike was carried out by Israel. The experiment of the first strike was one of the lessons. Other quarters knew of the strike either before or during its implementation. Having realized that the strike would be disclosed, those quarters were compelled to disclose the strike for an additional factor--an election factor with regard to Begin.

Therefore, they were fully aware that the war would continue for at least 6 months so that they could carry out the strike against us. In order to make the strike, they had to train their pilots for several months and had to be fully aware that the war would continue for additional months. This could not have been known as a result of the knowledge and information of Mossad. There must have been other international quarters cooperating with them not only in the strike and in passing information, but even in giving them information as to how long the war between Iraq and Iran would continue. These international quarters are not on our side. Let us leave all justifications because the strike was carried out against us. These quarters must be on the Iranian side. In addition to all the other factors, you realize why the war is taking place. It is not being carried out just to deal a blow to the Iraqi nuclear reactor, but to stop Iraq's progress. That is why the war is continuing. Thank you.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 377

JN231711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted heavy losses on the Iranian enemy during the last 24 hours. Communique No 377 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that advance Iraqi units waged a fierce battle against enemy infantry and armored units in the Abadan region, forced them to withdraw and killed 260.

The communique summed up enemy losses during the last 24 hours as follows: 294 killed and 3 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 1 ammunition dump and 3 observation posts destroyed. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With courage and zeal our valiant armed forces continued to strike at the ignorant racist Persians in the operations theaters. The outcome of their activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

1. Known enemy losses:

   A. Two tanks, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the Iranian region opposite to Panjwin, and five were killed opposite our units' positions in the Nowsud region.
   B. Five killed and two infantry positions, one vehicle loaded with ammunition and one observation post were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
   C. One killed and one vehicle loaded with ammunition destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
   D. Two observation posts were destroyed in Mimak opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
   E. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Dezful region. Our units pounded the enemy concentration with all kinds of weapons, killing 18.
   F. Five killed and one infantry position was destroyed in the Shush region.
   G. One armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
   H. Our valiant forward units clashed with an enemy infantry and armored force in the Abadan region, forcing it to retreat in wake of a fierce battle after sustaining more than 260 dead and 2 tanks, 1 vehicle and 1 rocket launcher destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 294 dead and 2 infantry positions, 2 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 1 ammunition dump and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 29 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: 1 tank, 2 personnel carriers, 2 vehicles, 1 gun and 1 rocket launcher.
C. The enemy shelled Basra this morning with heavy guns from the suburbs of Abadan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 June 1981

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SAUDI KING'S ENVOY 23 JUN

JN232054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here this evening Education Minister Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, envoy of Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The Saudi envoy conveyed to President Saddam Husayn the Saudi king's greetings and reiterated Saudi Arabia's support for Iraq's efforts to build its future and that of the Arab nation.

The two sides also reviewed the latest developments and events in the Arab arena and the current international stand in light of the Zionist raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

The meeting was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary and acting chief of the president's office and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES WALDHEIM'S ENVOY PALME

JN232040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2005 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here this evening Olof Palme, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's envoy on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

President Saddam Husayn reiterated to the international envoy Iraq's stand on reaching a speedy, peaceful and honorable settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and stressed Iraq's positive dealing with the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement in this field.

The two sides also reviewed the United Nations efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute that would guarantee stability and the establishment of normal relations among world countries.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Azziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary and acting chief of the president's office; and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

AL-QADHDHAFI'S ENVOY JALLUD RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

JN231442 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received this afternoon 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the meeting a discussion was made on the current Arab situation, and the need to mobilize Arab resources to face Zionist aggression and the dangers threatening the Arab nation's sovereignty, security and basic rights.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister; Tariq Hamad al-Abdallah, RCC secretary general; and Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

Jallud Departure Statement

JN231521 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA)--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Baghdad this afternoon at the end of a short visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement to INA, Jallud said that he and President Saddam Husayn exchanged viewpoints in a serious and frank manner on the need to confront the Zionist enemy in the wake of the raid the Zionist enemy carried out against Iraq's nuclear installations.

Jallud added that they had also reviewed how to confront the Zionist enemy after this international act of terrorism which took place with U.S. approval and with its weapons.

Jallud was seen off at Baghdad airport by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'Ruf, and Protocol Director Nabil Najm. Jallud arrived here earlier today and had met with President Saddam Husayn.

BAGHDAD RADIO BROADCASTS REPORTS OF IRANIAN UNREST

NC232049 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: It is the strong voice of the Iranian people that can be heard in Tehran's streets. The Iranian people are the ones who are shouting "We shall wash disgrace with blood." The blood that has been shed in Tehran's streets and (?in the university) is Iranian blood and those who have risen like a mountain in front of Khomeyni's guards are Iran's heroic and patriotic children. May your first day of victory be auspicious, oh combatants!

Members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and other progressive forces have declared that they will rise to struggle against the clerical dictatorship. The armed presence of anti-regime political groups in Tehran's streets has terrified the clerical dictatorship and the clergy is trying to hang on to anything to save their skins. The dictatorship immediately started group executions and killed 25 of Iran's best children. The clergy is so ignorant that they think that with these executions and killings they can prevent the people's insurrection. The war is beginning to be heard and the people's tolerance has ended. No magic and no tricks can grant life to the clerical regime; the clerical dictatorship has fallen. (?Savagery) cannot remedy anything anymore.

Bani-Sadr's supporters have joined the ranks of the opponents. Tehran's propagandists are uttering words that are very familiar to the Iranian people. At the start of the Iranian revolution, when the cars were burned as they were yesterday and the day before, the propagandists then said: "Oh people, these pro-imperialists are burning your belongings? Who are those who ride the union buses?" Today once again the radio announcer repeated: "Oh respectable Iranians. Who are the ones who ride these buses? What political groups are burning them?"

Oh ignorant and illiterate mullah, at least change the words and sentences. Your death is clearly visible and not only Tehran has plunged into the wave of the revolutionary rage of the masses but in Qom--the mullah-manufacturing plant--the shout of "death to the clergy" that was heard louder than before shook the clergy with fear. In Shiraz, Mashhad, Karaj and Qazvin, clashes between the regime's opponents and revolution guards show the extent of the people's revolutionary rage.

What does the clerical regime want from the Iranian people? Hasn't it done enough? Aren't all these killings and destruction enough? The clergy's thirst for blood will never be quenched. Khomeyni, the (?Jamaran satan), is extremely terrified with the wave of vengeance. In Tehran's avenues, on the crossroads and in the streets, once again [words indistinct] determined youths and revolutionary people have taken up positions and want to prove to the world that Iran's respect is not what these disrespectful turbaned men have shown. They want to prove to the world that the people's will is the strongest force. Yesterday and last night the plundering comrades of Khomeyni and the treacherous associates of the clergy were hiding in holes. Once again the guards faced the revolutionary wrath of the Iranian people and they are well aware of the fact that fighting against the revolutionary people and against antiregime groups is in vain, and that finally their name will be listed under the same list as that of SAVAK.

The respectful Iranian Armed Forces and soldiers are thinking of how to revive their respect and they are counting the seconds when they will reach this objective and see a nationwide insurrection.

The clerical Majlis, the Majlis of hooligans and ruffians, did not dare to accept an audience yesterday because they were afraid that a revolution would take place in the Majlis itself and that the turbaned and unturbaned alike would be executed on the spot. Therefore the clerical show in the Majlis did not have an audience yesterday. (?The wave) of vengeance has reached its peak and the downfall of the dictatorship is inevitable.

MINISTER SAYS NUCLEAR WORK WILL CONTINUE

JN230924 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 13 Jun (INA)--Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, has said that the Zionist entity's unjust and barbaric aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations will not prevent us from continuing serious and scientific work to obtain advanced nuclear and technological energy with redoubled persistence, unbending strength and a strong will and determination.

Speaking on Tunisian television last night, he added that the Zionist entity realizes quite well that it will be endangered when the Arab nation masters science and technology and when it passes from the stage of backwardness to that of science and nuclear energy. Nuclear energy, he said, is an advanced link in the field of science which Iraq has worked hard to possess, something which terrified the Zionist entity.

He praised the genuine Arab stand taken by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and the Tunisian Arab people following the Zionist aggression against Iraq. He pointed out that the iniquitous aggression carries the Arab-Zionist conflict to an advanced, serious stage. The Zionist entity used to talk about secure borders and now is invading the most distant Arab country. This criminal deed shows that the aforementioned entity proceeds from the belief that the Arab depth and territory in general pose a threat to it due to the close cohesion among the Arab nation's countries and their absolute faith in the inevitable victory of the Arab cause.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim explained that Iraq has avowed and firm objectives, namely, hostility toward the Zionist entity and the liberation and return of the usurped land of Palestine. Iraq is working within the framework of a real program both in the sphere of development as well as the acquisition of nuclear energy and the use of all scientific means for the realization of this strategic objective and the liberation of Palestine.

This has certainly terrified the Zionist entity, for which reason it carried out the crime that was denounced and condemned by the world.

He asserted that Iraq is not surprised by the Zionist enemy undertaking such a serious deed because, while being exposed to such an aggression, Iraq realizes that the basic and central key to the nation's advancement is "science." The Arab nation should follow this sound course to overcome the stage of backwardness. It is the right course to build the nation and safeguard its existence and civilization.

Answering a question on the propaganda war which the Zionist entity is unleashing against the Arab nation, the minister of culture and information said: The Zionist information organ bases its policy on the distortion of the Arab identity and the establishment of information institutions in the world at large to make use of several essential factors such as the Zionist infiltration of various parts of the world. He said that this propaganda should be confronted with strong Arab information establishments to counter the distortions of the mentality of the Arab character and to accurately reflect the Arab nation's honorable image. The Arab nation's issues should be raised accurately and in a civilized manner to achieve an advanced stage of understanding of this important, thorny and complicated subject.

Concluding his statement, the Iraqi culture and information minister expressed hope for collective Arab information action by all available means to realize this strategic objective. He asserted that the world is more responsive and more objective now regarding the Palestinian issue than before.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH THATCHER IN LONDON

JN231300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] London, 23 Jun (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met here today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them to serve the two countries' interests on the bases of equality and mutual respect. Viewpoints were also exchanged on various international issues of common interest.

Mrs Thatcher reiterated her country's condemnation of the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, saying that it violates international law and norms. She expressed her support for Iraq's right to possess nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

Hasan 'Ali briefed the British prime minister on the dimensions and objectives of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, including delaying the development process in Iraq.

Hasan 'Ali arrived in London yesterday on an official visit of several days to Britain.

PRESIDENT SARKIS RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY HABIB

NC231349 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib visited the Republican Palace at 1200 today and met with President Ilyas Sarkis in his private quarters because the president is indisposed. Habib was accompanied by Morris Draper, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, and the U.S. charge d'affairs in Lebanon. President Sarkis and Habib reviewed the outcome of Habib's talks in Damascus, Riyadh and Jerusalem in the course of his shuttle tour of the area.

Habib also visited the Republican Palace last night after his unexpected return to Beirut from Saudi Arabia yesterday afternoon. Habib then briefed President Sarkis on some aspects of his mission. Mr Habib's schedule of appointments and contacts with state officials and political leaders has not been disclosed. However, sources at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut have said that Mr Habib is attaching special importance to today's second meeting of the Arab followup committee in Jidda.

UNIFIL REPORTEDLY CLASHES WITH ISRAELI UNIT

NC231517 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A national news agency correspondent in Sidon reports that this afternoon an Israeli military unit tried to enter Kafr Hamam from the eastern side. It was intercepted by a Norwegian UNIFIL unit stationed in the area. The Norwegians clashed with the Israeli force, using machineguns and rocket launchers and forced it to withdraw eastward. No casualties have been reported.

VOL REPORTS MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD ACTIONS IN SYRIA

NC231944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Members of the Muslim Brotherhood in the city of Aleppo placed a time bomb last weekend inside a post of the special units. The bomb exploded under a tank that was about to enter the post; the tank and those inside were burned. Consequently, the areas where members of the Muslim Brotherhood live in (Bab an-Nayrab), (Shaqq al-Hal) and (Mukhayyam al-Muslimiyah), the so-called western area of Aleppo, were cordoned off. The special units made several arrests, intensified their patrols and checked identity cards. They also broke into houses and intensified the surveillance of those entering and leaving the city.

Members of the Muslim Brotherhood have also blown up several official establishments in Aleppo following the state's monopolization of all foodstuffs. Explosions also took place on (Barun) Street and near the tourist hotel, causing considerable damage to the hotel and adjacent buildings. Posters were attached to walls in Dayr al-Zawr and Al-Hasakah, north of Aleppo, accusing the Syrian regime of cooperating with Israel.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT LEADER COMMENTS ON SITUATION

PM230902 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 18 Jun p 7

[Unattributed report: "Southern Lebanon Under Israeli Fire"]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Lebanese people, a delegation of the Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement [MNL], which consists of progressive organizations, gave a press luncheon in Paris yesterday. Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, MNL Political Council member and Communist Party leader, enumerated the conditions which would enable Lebanon to regain lasting peace. The Arab coordination commission which met in Beirut recently sought to make the resumption of dialogue in the country possible. The intransigence of the Phalangists under Israel's ally Bashir al-Jumayyil has made any agreement impossible. "The Phalangists either refuse to break their relations with Tel Aviv or demand guarantees which boil down to the creation of a Phalangist state in a part of the country. This is unacceptable," Nadim 'Abd as-Samad emphasized. "We fear that without a political agreement, it will be impossible to extend the cease-fire now in force," he explained.

The Lebanese leader also explained the significance of the Zahlah crisis, for which the Phalangists were responsible. Their objective was to gain control, for the Al-Biqa' valley, a strategic point, over the country's lines of communication as a whole. With reference to this, Nadim 'Abd as-Samad denounced the ballyhoo organized by so-called information media over Zahlah, quoting some statements made by Bashir al-Jumayyil to friends in Beirut according to which "no more than 30 people have been killed in Zalah over 2 months." As we see, this is a far cry from a city put to fire and sword, as Phalangist propaganda has asserted.

"Lebanon--not only the country's southern region but also its far northern region--has been subjected to Israeli acts of aggression day after day," the MNL leader recalled, stating that his movement and the great majority of the Lebanese people support the Arab Deterrent Forces.

"Lebanon's future is connected with that of the Near East," Nadim 'Abd as-Samad stated, and any political solution to the Lebanese crisis must be part of a political settlement of the situation in the region.

BEGIN REACTS TO U.S. STATEMENT ON DOCUMENT

TA240819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The prime minister's office this morning issued a very strong reaction to an accusation hinted at last night by the U.S. State Department spokesman alleging that the prime minister has publicized a confidential document the United States had sent Israel discussing the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The prime minister's office announcement reads as follows: The honorable spokesman was being imprecise. The prime minister did not publish any such document, he only reported on the content of a certain document to the members of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, as called for by his democratic and parliamentary duty. The deliberations of this committee are supposed to be strictly confidential. Each member of the committee signs, under oath, a pledge not to disclose anything from its deliberations. The report on the prime minister's remarks was leaked from the committee because someone in it wanted to drive a wedge between the prime minister and the U.S. administration.

BRAZIL RECALLS ENVOY OVER URANIUM CONTROVERSY

TA240521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Brazil is recalling its ambassador to Israel for consultations. This protest move was taken by the Brazilian Government after its charge that Mossad personnel published reports in the Brazilian press on the shipment of uranium from Brazil to Iraq. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry totally denied these reports and strongly reacted to their publication in the Brazilian press. The Brazilian communique stated that this is likely to affect relations with Israel. Last night, to repeat, it was decided to recall Brazil's ambassador in Israel for consultations.

Israel, for its part, denied the allegations that a Mossad figure or any other Israeli official spread reports on uranium shipments to Iraq among Brazilian reporters.

Meanwhile, last night the editor of the newspaper ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, where the report on the uranium shipments was first published, said his government's reaction was hysterical and shows beyond doubt that it is looking for a scapegoat for its own failures. The editor of the Brazilian newspaper emphasized that the report his newspaper published was based exclusively on Brazilian sources and was checked three times before it was published.

Further Report

TA240937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Brazilian Ambassador to Israel Vasco Mariz, left for Brasilia this morning, after having been recalled yesterday for consultations. The ambassador was recalled following accusations by the Brazilian Government that Israeli agents had tried to implant in Brazilian newspapers a report on uranium shipments sent by Brazil to Iraq.

It has been reported to our correspondent, Dan Eshel, from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem that the Brazilian Government has been told by our ambassador there that all this stems from a misunderstanding and that no Israeli element had disclosed any information on this subject to any Brazilian reporter.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS U.S. REACTION TO RAID ON IRAQ

TA231405 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Jun 81 p 5

[By Moshe Zaq]

[Text] The communique issued by the Israeli Government following the Security Council resolution about the raid on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad contained one unfortunate sentence. This sentence stated: "We note with deep regret that the United States, our friend and ally, lent a hand to the grave injustice done Israel."

This expression of regret was entirely unnecessary. Perhaps it encourages those administration officials who are making great efforts in order to dissociate themselves from U.S. Government support for Israel. These officials are perhaps now utilizing it in order to reassure the Arab countries that U.S. support for Israel is not unreserved. The Israeli Government, however, is not obligated to help these officials who are seeking a license for their "traditional" methods of condemning Israel. The Israeli Government would have done better by stressing the fact that the friendship and understanding between the Reagan administration and Israel had undergone the baptism of fire in this first crisis without impairment and that, on the contrary, it had been greatly strengthened precisely because of the need to stress the disagreement on one point: the bombing of the reactor in Baghdad.

The fact is that the Israeli Government undertook an operation with extensive political and military ramifications in the Middle East, without consulting its ally and friend, the United States.

When the United States decides to supply AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, we raise the roof and complain that this decision--on a subject affecting our security--was made without consulting us. For some reason, however, we are not willing to understand that the United States, too, has interests in this region, and that it too has the right not to agree with a given action of ours. The test of the alliance and friendship between allies lies not in complete agreement on every subject, but in the emphasis of joint interests, notwithstanding differences of opinion on a specific point.

The United States passed the test this time. As a superpower with global interests, it could not approve of the bombing of a nuclear reactor in another country. However, the President of the United States, showing maximum understanding for Israel's concern, stressed the factors which motivated Israel to take this step. The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, at the very time of the debate on the Israeli operation, again stressed the fact that Israel is an ally of the United States, and all the U.S. spokesmen repeatedly emphasized that nothing would be undertaken which would harm Israel's security.

This demonstration of friendship and support for Israel, precisely on a disputatious point, does not warrant an expression of regret, nor should the impression be created that a rift has occurred between Israel and the United States, since such an impression can only do harm. It will do harm within the United States and in various other places, where the image of an alliance between Israel and the United States is useful to us.

The policy of friendship toward Israel has not been undermined in Washington as a result of the disagreement on the reactor issue. It is easy to imagine what would have happened under the previous administration if a crisis of this kind had occurred, what declarations we could have expected and what sanctions we would have been subjected to. The Reagan administration kept its cool. It stated its position, objecting to the bombing of the reactor, but stressed its continuing support for Israel. Moreover, the Security Council vote without the U.S. veto, spared us a big show in the UN General Assembly, with the parade of 150 nations, "united for the sake of peace," all making anti-Israeli speeches and adopting resolutions against Israel.

Here, too, the United States helped us. It may not be convenient for the United States if we praise their successful diplomatic actions at the United Nations, but certainly there is no reason to create points of friction. The Reagan administration's friendship has passed the baptism of fire and withstood the test.

Jewish organizations in the United States are entitled to express their dissatisfaction with their government's vote at the Security Council. Senator Edward Kennedy can criticize U.S. diplomacy at the United Nations and U.S. newspapers can object to the condemnations of Israel with regard to the raid on the reactor in Baghdad. But the Government of Israel must weigh its reactions more carefully.

The impression created by the expression of regret that a rift has occurred between Jerusalem and Washington is not only false but harmful. It may affect our relations with close and distant countries (including Egypt) which are influenced by the fact of U.S.-Israeli friendship. In spite of the vote at the United Nations, this friendship has been strengthened by the debate over the bombing of the reactor, and this fact should not be blurred by an unnecessary expression of regret.

NAVY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON LIBYAN NAVAL STRENGTH

TA232033 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Libyia is conducting a sealift to supply arms, sabotage material and naval vessels to the terrorists in Lebanon. This was disclosed today by the Israeli navy commander, Maj Gen Ze'ev Almog, in an interview granted to MABAT on the occasion of Navy day. The general also said enemy fleets have been considerably strengthened and they constitute a threat to Israel. Among others, he mentioned the Libyan fleet, which recently purchased dozens of missile boats and a great number of submarines. On the occasion of navy day, the navy also unveiled a number of new weapons. Our correspondent Dan Semama visited a naval base and was told the following by Major General Almog:

[Begin videotape] [Almog] Libya has emerged as a naval power within but a few years, and, in my view, this is a considerable threat to the State of Israel. One has to keep in mind that there are no limitations on the sea, physically or politically, to reach the shores of the State of Israel, and Libya is purchasing tools that are capable of reaching the shores of Israel and returning to Libya. It has no difficulty in coordinating operations with Syria. Libya is also near to sealanes vital to the State of Israel, whereas the sealanes are distant from our own shore.

Libya is rendering massive assistance to the terrorists in the supply of weapons, including naval vessels. For several years they have been maintaining a high level of training for a large number of seamen and officers--several thousand of them--not only in the Soviet Union but also in the West, in Italy and France. [end videotape]

EGYPT CURTAILS VISITS OF AGRICULTURAL GROUPS

Visit Postponed

TA231115 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has caused the postponement of the departure for Egypt of group of Israeli agricultural experts. This is one of Cairo's measures of reaction--which are taking the form of deffering activities in the sphere of normalization,--following the Israeli operation in Iraq. Jerusalem is taking a grave view of these Egyptian steps, and the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, who is in Cairo for talks on the Sinai multinational force, will apparently deal with this matter as well.

Experts Sent Home

TA231844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Egypt has sent home a group of Israeli experts that were working on agricultural projects in Egypt. One of the experts told our reporter that he was told that the action was taken following the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and is part of a decision to slow down the normalization process with Israel.

POST DETAILS OPENING OF WEST BANK MUNICIPAL COURT

TA230932 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Jun 81 p 2

[David Richardson report]

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria Municipal Court in Qiryat Arba' is to hear its first case today when a local resident is to reply to charges of failing to pay a municipal tax. Interior Ministry officials who are in charge of the municipal courts said last night that the opening of the court today was to be "practical" rather than ceremonial in order to create a fait accompli. The ministry had intended announcing the fact tomorrow evening in order to minimize the possible political repercussions of the establishment and operation of a seperate legal system for Jewish settlers in the territories.

The creation of a municipal court with special jurisdiction over Israeli settlers and applying what amounts to Israeli law is seen by local lawyers as the first overt step in extending Israeli law completely to the territories. However, military government and Justice Ministry personnel have played down the importance of the new court, stressing that its jurisdiction is limited to minor municipal matters.

Consular sources in east Jerusalem who have taken some interest in the court's creation agree that no legal issue can be made out of the establishment of a court for Israeli settlers, but they stress that the symbolic significance is very great.

Set up by an order of the military commander of the area issued on March 1, the court is empowered to hear cases in the first instance as well as appeals, according to regulations almost identical with those applying to municipal courts inside Israel. Avraham Ben-Hador of the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court will be on the bench. The court will sit twice a month depending on the number of cases. Interior Ministry officials said that a number were pending and that, if necessary, another court would be established elsewhere to serve the other regional councils. Justice Minister Moshe Nisim is expected to attend the court's opening.

NUJOMA SAYS PRETORIA OPPOSES NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

EA231654 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, has said that his delegation to the OAU Council of Ministers has information that South Africa has said no to a negotiated settlement of Namibia. Speaking in Nairobi yesterday, the SWAPO boss said South Africa has also increased its military presence in Namibia. He said the amassing of troops in Namibia is designed to suppress the political aspiration and the demands of the Namibian people to attain genuine independence.

Saying that SWAPO is determined to face the South African troops, Mr Mujoma, however, said the organization is ready to negotiate even with the enemy. He said he is ready to sign a cease-fire and further cooperate with the UN secretary general and his staff in the effort to implement Resolution Number 435 on Namibian independence. Mr Nujoma said the resolution would enable the people of Namibia to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination through fair and free independence elections supervised and controlled by the UN.

He also claimed that mercenaries from Portugal, Britain, Italy, Canada and the USA are currently fighting in Namibia for South Africa.

OAU COUNCIL APPROVES EGYPT VIEW ON MIDDLE EAST

NC231553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] During its morning session today the African ministerial council approved Egypt's view on the Middle East based on divorce from emotionalism and on examining the matter with a constructive spirit to avoid conflict or confrontation. The council supported Egypt's position on the Middle East question. This position is based on the following principles:

1. Complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

2. The Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination, including their right to have their independent state and to return to their usurped territory.

3. The right of all states in the region to live in peace.

4. Condemnation of Israel's negative position, which continues to obstruct peace in the region.

5. Condemnation of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Some rejectionist states tried to object to the council's approval, but the council did approve the report containing the Egyptian view on the Middle East.

The council has begun to discuss the report on the Palestinian question. Our Nairobi mission says that there is still disagreement between the Egyptian and Arab positions on the Camp David agreement, which the Arab states are trying to condemn. The council is expected to discuss a draft resolution on this matter. The council will resume its meetings this evening in an attempt to complete the draft resolutions to be submitted to the summit conference due to begin tomorrow.

LIBYA

THIRD BATCH OF SOLDIERS RETURNS FROM CHAD 23 JUN

LD232240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Benghazi, 23 Jun (JANA)--More units of the Libyan Armed Forces returned to Libya today after having helped achieved peace in Chad, and the Chadian people triumph in their struggle for freedom. These units are the third batch of Libyan Armed Forces which successfully and courageously carried out its mission to restore peace and security to Chad.

A mass popular reception was held for these units this evening in the Martyrs Street in Benghazi's Al-Abyar District. The reception was attended by Maj al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, commander of urban militarization. Thousands of citizens from the basic people's conferences in Al-Fatah municipality shouted revolutionary slogans for the brave soldiers. These soldiers executed the death order of the brother leader by going to Chad to carry out the task of liberation alongside the Chadian people and to decide the battle in favor of that people and in the interests of the Libyan people and peace and freedom in Africa.

MOROCCO

MINISTRY, LOCAL OFFICIALS MEET ON 20 JUN RIOTS

LD231536 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Casablanca, 23 Jun (MAP)--Mr Driss Basri, Moroccan minister of interior, held here Monday afternoon, a work session with deputies and members of local collectives and professional chambers of the town of Casablanca. On this occasion, Mr Basri precised that this meeting was being held in view of making consultations with deputies, including representatives of political and syndical organizations on the events witnessed in Casablanca last Saturday.

The minister underlined that Morocco was going through special circumstances, since it was defending its territorial integrity, and at the same time it was facing adversaries using all means at their disposal against Morocco and its sacred values. Mr Basri also underlined that the Moroccan Government, as was affirmed by premier and justice minister, Mr Maati Bouabid, would allow nobody to undermine Morocco's dignity and reputation for this should be considered as high treason against Morocco's march, the king, the government and the people. The minister then precised that the Moroccan legislation allows syndical and political organizations to exercise their right to strike, but does not tolerate acts of looting.

Mr Basri then invited the participants to express their viewpoints over the recent events undertaken by subversive elements in the town of Casablanca last Saturday. The deputies and the elected body of Casablanca unanimously condemned these acts of violence and subversion, and demanded that the government be firmer with those undermining the citizens' security.

The meeting was attended by Mr Ahmed Fizazi, governor of the Prefecture of Casablanca, Mr Ahmed Al Aski, president of the prefectoral assembly, and the minister's close aides.

It is to be recalled that the Ministry of Interior published a communique taking stock of casualties and losses due to the Casablanca events.

-- 66 dead due to serious wounds caused by armes blanches, among whom a foreign of French nationality.
-- 110 wounded, 73 members of security forces and 37 demonstrations.

Material losses due to criminal fires were as follows, 12 pharmacies, 23 local branches of banks, 3 postal agencies, 2 tax collector's offices, 3 infirmaries, 21 private vehicles and 2 buses. Losses due to acts of looting were as follows, 2 factories, 2 residential buildings, 3 private residencies, 1 municipal depot, 54 private vehicles, 45 buses, 2 posts of municipality guards, many shops, in addition to peaceful passers by who were attacked and stripped of their belongings.

The communique concludes by underlining that the Moroccan Government cannot tolerate such criminal acts that undermine the citizens' liberties, their belongings and their quietude.

On the other hand, a group of journalists undertook Monday, a tour through the town of Casablanca where life resumed its normal course. The journalists noted during their tour and from contacts they had with officials and deputies, that the rumors circulating are baseless and aim at sowing doubt and confusion. They also visited the principal centers where the second session of the baccalaureat (state high school diploma) was taking place in normal conditions.

PAPER EXAMINES LIBYAN-MOROCCAN RAPPROCHEMENT

PM230941 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Talhah Jibril report: "Details of Reconciliation Between Morocco and Libya; Al-Qadhdhafi To Visit Morocco Soon Taking With Him Guarantees to King Hassan"]

[Text] Rabat, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that a Moroccan delegation will convey an invitation to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to pay an official visit to Morocco after the conclusion of the Nairobi conference.

King Hassan II has received a Libyan envoy, Col Mas'ud 'Abd al-Hafiz, commander of the (Sabha) Military Area, who conveyed to him an oral message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The Libyan envoy's visit to Morocco is the culmination of the efforts exerted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during his lightning visit to Morocco during which he met with the Moroccan monarch.

According to what a Palestinian source has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, the decision to restore diplomatic relations between Morocco and Libya was agreed during 'Arafat's visit. The Libyan envoy stated after meeting with the Moroccan monarch that it was decided to strengthen relations and exchange ambassadors between the two countries. He said: King Hassan II promised to send a special envoy to his brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to convey his answer to this matter. The Libyan envoy and the Moroccan monarch met on their own for 2 hours. Colonel Mas'ud was accompanied by PLO Representative in Rabat Abu Marwan and PLO Representative in Libya Abu Tariq [Sulayman ash-Shurafa'].

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that it was decided to halt the propaganda campaigns between the two countries and that Libya pledged not to adopt a hostile attitude toward Morocco during the discussion of the Sahara problem at the Nairobi conference.

According to a statement made to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by a Palestinian source in Rabat, the visit which 'Arafat paid to Baghdad also resulted in a decision to restore diplomatic relations between Iraq and Libya. 'Arafat is also expected to exert efforts to restore diplomatic relations between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Libya following his visit to both Aden and San'a'.

It is known that diplomatic relations between Libya and Morocco were severed when Libya recognized the Saharan Arab Republic.

According to what ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT published last Wednesday, these efforts are ultimately aimed at convening an Arab summit to be attended by all Arab kings and presidents to unify the Arab ranks vis-a-vis Israel.

It has been learned that Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta has left Nairobi on a lightning surprise visit to Saudi Arabia within the framework of consultations between the two countries.

It has been confirmed in governmental circles in Rabat that Morocco is unlikely to have agreed to the idea of resuming relations with Libya unless King Hassan II obtained assurances from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that he will limit to the maximum his support for the Polisario Front. These circles do not conceal their great satisfaction with this exciting development only one week before the OAU summit conference was to convene in Nairobi. These circles believe that it is not unlikely that the African leaders, who last year supported the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's accession [to the OAU] will show more enthusiasm that Al-Qadhdhafi in reconsidering their stance on this matter in Nairobi.

The Moroccan circles point out that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's envoy to King Hassan II is Col Mas'ud 'Abd al-Hafiz, commander of the (Sabha) area, which is the base that has been supplying arms and ammunition to the Polisario camps in the Tindouf area in Algeria in order to achieve the famous "Al-Qadhdhafi trial" (carb Al-Qadhdhafi) objective. The same circles also assert that the Moroccan-Libyan rapprochement comes in the wake of the 2-month truce on the battlefield in the Sahara. The last battle announced by either Algeria or Rabat was on 22 April, in which the Polisario forces tried to frustrate the Moroccan's operation to perfect the "security belt" to protect the Sahara in (Sikkin) which is close to the Bu Craa phosphate mines.

SUDAN

KHALIL RETURNS FROM MOROCCO, EGYPT VISITS 22 JUN

JN231129 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Jun (SUNA)--Last night, President Numayri met with his first vice president, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, who returned that same day from a short tour of Morocco and Tunisia. He briefed the president on the results of his consultations in both countries.

On his return to Khartoum, Vice President 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil stated that his visit to Morocco confirmed the strong fraternal relations between Morocco and Sudan and showed that Morocco supports all Sudan's efforts to unite the Arab ranks.

The first vice president stopped over in Cairo en route to Khartoum where he was received by Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak; Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, minister of transport, communications and maritime transport; and several other ministers. In a statement to MENA, his excellency said: I take this opportunity to greet President Anwar as-Sadat and the fraternal Egyptian people and to wish Egypt success since Egypt is the Arab nation and the Arab nation is Egypt.

CAMEROON

YAOUNDE INTERVIEW WITH DIOUF, AHIDJO ON VISIT

AB231207 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo in Yaounde on 22 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, you have just concluded your first visit to Cameroon in the capacity of head of state. What are your impressions after this visit?

[Answer] My impressions are very favorable. I am very much satisfied with the results of my visit. First of all, it is necessary to place this visit in its true perspective: The friendship between the Cameroonian and Senegalese peoples is an old, sincere and solid friendship and there is no need for me to insist on this. What I would like to insist upon are the sentiments of great esteem, profound admiration and respect which I personally have for my brother and friend, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, whom I consider one of the most distinguished and competent heads of state in the world. I will be going away with the impression that I have learned a great deal during these few hours and that I will be inspired more than ever before in the management of my country's affairs thanks to the discussions I have just had with President Ahmadou Ahidjo. These discussions enabled us to review our bilateral cooperation and to note that the relations between Yaounde and Dakar are excellent. I can assure you that our views on the problems discussed were completely identical whether these problems concerned bilateral relations or African and international affairs.

To conclude, I would like to express my admiration of the gigantic efforts of development being made in this country under the authority and inspiration of my older brother President Ahmadou Ahidjo. I would also like to renew to the great Cameroonian people the message of warm and fraternal friendship of the Senegalese people.

[Question] Mr President, what do you think about relations between France and Senegal following the election of Mr Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the French republic?

[Answer] Relations between France and Senegal have been traditionally very good for reasons connected with history, culture, politics and economy. It is certain, however, that these relations will improve with the accession to power of a Socialist government. Apart from the French-Senegalese relations, I am sure that France's relations with the whole of Africa and the Third World will improve considering the program of Mr Francois Mitterrand's government as well as Mr Mitterrand's beliefs and status as a statesman.

[Question] Mr President of the United Republic of Cameroon, this is the second time in 7 years that you have received President Abdou Diouf: He came here 7 years ago when he was a prime minister and he is now here as president of the republic. How do you view the future cooperation between Senegal and Cameroon? [word indistinct]

[Answer] Senegal and Cameroon have had relations of friendship and cooperation for a long time and especially since the accession of both countries to international sovereignty. Mr Abdou Diouf, who has been Senegal's prime minister for more than 10 years, has done a lot to contribute to the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. I think his present visit to Cameroon will help to further strengthen and consolidate these relations.

[Question] The second and last question, Mr President. We should not forget that the OAU summit conference will open in Nairobi within 48 hours. It is a summit meeting which promises to be difficult and which requires the solidarity and unity of the whole of Africa. Do Senegal and Cameroon have a common stand on all the problems that will be discussed?

[Answer] The joint communique just published [words indistinct] eloquently proves that Cameroon and Senegal are absolutely in agreement on how to solve all the main problems facing Africa. [passage indistinct] ?Whether the problems concern Chad, Western Sahara, the independence of Namibia or the (?Nonaligned Movement), President Abdou Diouf and I are in perfect agreement and we will (?prove) this in Nairobi. [applause]

ZAIRE

KARL-I-BOND CALLS ON PEOPLE TO OUST MOBUTU

AB231326 Paris AFP in French 0743 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 23 Jun (AFP)--In an interview with LE CONTINENT published on Tuesday, Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, the former Zairian prime minister, has called on the Zairian people to put an end to Gen Mobutu Sese Seko's regime. He also warned the West against any eventual dramatic solutions to the Zairian crisis.

On June 30, the day of our independence anniversary, I will appeal to a'l the people of Zaire, Mr Karl-I-Bond declared. A nonviolent change is necessary, he adds, and if this appeal is not heeded and the use of guns becomes necessary, I shall assume my responsibilities to the last.

I am appealing to the understanding of the West, Mr Karl-I-Bond continues,that the solution to the Zairian crisis cannot be found in the maintenance of the present state of immobility, because in spite of their analysis, dramatic solutions might come about. A third Shaba incident or a similar one in Kinshasa must be avoided, he adds, alluding to the two Shaba wars of 1977-1979.

Mr Karl-I-Bond, Zaire's former prime minister who resigned his post on 17 April, asserts that he could no longer endorse an intolerant regime marked with the suppression of public liberty, torture and the physical elimination of political opponents. According to the former prime minister, who is taking refuge in Europe, 13 Zairian parlimentarians, whose immediate release he is requesting, are being held in arbitrary detention for having made criticisms in the course of their duties.

My country is rich, explains Mr Karl-I-Bond, but it is now living as an international beggar. To him, this situation is due to the financial trickery and the concentration of power in the hands of President Mobutu.

According to the opponent of the Zairian Government, the World Bank team, which will examine Zaire's case in Paris on Wednesday, will only give oxygen to his country which is in a catastrophic situation. According to Mr Karl-I-Bond, the regime's agony has begun.

GHANA

MINISTER SAYS TRIBAL VIOLENCE IN NORTH HALTED

AB240700 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The fighting between the Konkombas and Nanumbas at Bimbila, in the northern region, has stopped with the intervention of the police and the army. Announcing this in Tamale yesterday, the regional minister, Alhaji Haruna, said he is still waiting for the official report from the assistant commissioner of police who was sent to the scene of fighting to ascertain the cause. He said 90 people have so far died. A team of nurses and paramedical staff has been dispatched to the area to help treat the wounded. The regional administration has also sent an SOS message to the national emergency food relief program for food, drugs and clothing for the victims of the conflict.

The archbishop of Tamale, His Grace Peter Derry, who is also a member of the council of state, has led a team of Catholic sympathizers to donate food and clothing for the victims.

Meanwhile, Alhaji Haruna said one of the causes of the intertribal confiict is the formation of youth associations which, he claimed, preached tribal interests. He said the unity which prevailed in the past has been destroyed. Alhaji Haruna was cutting the sod for work to begin on a 16 million cedi building of the Ghana Commercial Bank at Tamale. He said rumormongering and character assassination has contributed to the tribal conflict in the region, adding that the youth have created confusion and misunderstanding among the people. Alhaji Haruna regretted that the educated few in the region exploit the illiterate majority to their advantage. For development to take place, he appealed to the people to resolve to work for the unity of the region and the whole country.

DAILY GRAPHIC Deplores Clashes

AB231347 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY GRAPHIC writes on the ccnflict between the Kokomba's and the Nanumbas following renewed clashes in which over 100 people are feared dead. The paper says it is difficult to understand the real origin to the trouble but it should certainly have something to do with traditional customs. Whichever way one looks at it the GRAPHIC does not think that this is the best approach to the issue. It wonders how Ghanaians can allow this to happen since such activities naturally distrub the sort of climate they want to create to give meaning to their democratic process and attract foreign investment.

The GRAPHIC joins all peace-loving citizens in appealing to the government and Parliament to assist in bringing peace to the area. The paper says it is obvious that the issue cannot be settled by course of arms. The GRAPHIC believes that a lasting solution can be found through dialogue while a truce is enforced, preferably under the supervision of the security forces.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEAKER TO APPEAR BEFORE COURT

AB241114 Paris AFP in French 0906 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Accra, 24 June (AFP)--It was learned in Accra on Tuesday that for the first time in the history of Ghana, the speaker of the National Assembly is to appear before a court for offense against parliamentary probity following a complaint by the minister of transport and communications. The minister, Mr Harry Sawyer, has instituted the action because he believed that he was slandered by some deputies on 4 June. Mr Sawyer blames National Assembly Speaker Griffiths-Randolph for not asking the Parliamentary Immunities Commission to pronounce a decision on this matter. The National Assembly speaker has 14 days to file his defense papers at the high court.

FIVE MINORITY PARTIES AGREE TO FORM SINGLE PARTY

AB231359 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] After several months of negotiations, the Popular Front Party (PFP), the United National Convention (UNC), the Action Congress Party (ACP), the Social Democratic Front (SDF) and the Third Force Party (TFP) have now resolved their standing problems and have agreed to form one party. Consequently, a committee has been set up to choose a suitable name, symbol and colors of the new party. When the constitution, manifesto and all other necessary documents are ready for submission to the electoral commissioner, the presidential candidate and the other officials of the new party will be elected according to the procedures agreed upon.

In the meantime, the minority parties have agreed to set up a national working committee of leaders, chairmen and one other person from each party to coordinate the activities of the parties to ensure a common organization and a common stand on national and other issues. Similar working committees will be set up on the regional, district, constituency and ward levels. The parties have also agreed to set up a task force to coordinate all their activities to study the registration exercise now going on. The parties called on all supporters and qualified voters to take the registration exercise seriously to ensure its success.

LIBERIA

AUTHORITIES REPORTEDLY BLOCK SOVIET SHIP IN HARBOR

AB231923 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Monrovia, June 23 (AFP)--Liberian security authorities have reportedly blocked a Soviet freighter in Monrovia harbor until government communications experts examine equipment shipped in for the Soviet Embassy here. The government-owned NEW LIBERIAN reported today, quoting security chief Colonel Larry Borteh, that the ship arrived in Monrovia on Thursday from Freetown, capital of neighboring Sierra Leone.

The crew unloaded three crates containing communications equipment on Friday night and were stacking it into a Soviet Embassy vehicle when a port official ordered them to store it in a warehouse instead because port security men had gone off duty, the NEW LIBERIAN reported.

Authorities became suspicious when Soviet diplomats resisted the order and the sailors loaded the crates back onboard.

When Colonel Borteh asked to inspect the crates yesterday he noticed that they had been opened, and ordered the ship to be searched when he realised that the contents could have been switched, the newspaper said. Last May the Liberian Government ordered the staff of the Soviet Embassy to be reduced from 15 to six.

STAFF OF INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER INTERROGATED

AB231633 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Monrovia, 23 June (AFP)--The manager and reporters of the independent Liberian daily newspaper DAILY OBSERVER as well as a student leader were interrogated early this week, it was learned from reliable sources in Monrovia on Tuesday.

The general manager, Mr Kenneth Y. Best, was interrogated Monday night and early Tuesday morning together with some of the newspaper's reporters. On Tuesday morning, the police surrounded the premises of the newspaper and, according to a witness, all the journalists present were interrogated.

In addition, the president of the Liberian students union, Mr Commony Wisseh, was arrested on Monday evening, it is also learned from a reliable source. There has been no official information concerning these interrogations, the reasons for which were still unknown in the early afternoon.

The DAILY OBSERVER, which was launched last February, is Liberia's only independent newspaper. Observers have noted that although it totally supports the policies of the Government of the People's Redemption Council (the ruling military council), this newspaper sometimes publishes readers' letters which strongly criticize some of the government's actions. This was the case recently when the Libyan People's Bureau was closed, when nine Soviet diplomats were expelled last May and especially following the banishment on 18 June of the president of the Liberian students union who has now been arrested. This banishment was reported in last Monday's edition of the newspaper.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI WILL NOT ATTEND OAU SUMMIT

AB231725 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari will not attend the OAU summit conference opening in Nairobi, Kenya, tomorrow. A statement by the Ministry of External Affairs explained in Lagos today that the president decided not to attend the meeting as a mark of displeasure at the way the OAU Secretariat has handled the Nigeria-Cameroon dispute. It recalled that Nigeria immediately protested to the Secretariat after the unprovoked killing of five of her soldiers by Cameroonian troops 5 weeks ago, adding that since then the OAU Secretariat has taken no apparent action to intervene in the dispute.

The statement reiterated Nigeria's full faith in the principles of the OAU Charter, but observed that the Nigeria-Cameroon situation was of such importance to the maintenance of peace and security in the continent that it ought to have received urgent and serious attention from the OAU Secretariat.

The ministry, however, said that Nigeria would be represented at the summit by a delegation to be led by the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu.

KADUNA GOVERNOR GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 22 JUN

AB231156 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, has said that he never held the view that any attempt to remove him from office was illegal or unconstitutional. Addressing a world news conference in Lagos yesterday, Alhaji Balarabe said he believed that any political system which did not provide for the democratic election of its leadership and constitutional removal when such leaders failed was unjust, unstable and unacceptable. He added that it was correct, proper and necessary that constitutional provisions were made to impeach and remove every public officer, particularly the president and the governors [words indistinct].

The governor stated that unless there were such provisions, those holding these offices would easily develop what he called divine or semi-devine hallucinations about their positions.

Commenting further on the impeachment exercise against him, Alhaji Balarabe said if the Kaduna high court ruled that the impeachment panel was constitutional and legal, he would appear before it to testify. He, however, contended that the present exercise is full of acts of omission and commission.

KADUNA STATE ASSEMBLY REMOVES GOVERNOR 23 JUN

AB240756 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Kaduna State House of Assembly today removed Alhaji Balarabe Musa as the governor of the state. The action followed the adoption by the house of a report of a seven-man committee that investigated allegations of gross misconduct of the governor. Sixty-eight of the 69 signatories to the impeachment document voted in favor of the removal of the governor. The 69th member, who is the deputy speaker, Alhaji Maccido Mohammed, was not in the house at today's session.

Shortly before the voting, the minority leader, Mr Bitrus Duniya, said that he and other members of the minority groups would not vote because there were still suits pending in court against the impeachment exercise. Later, the speaker, Alhaji Mamman Abubacar Danmusa, said the governor did not defend himself nor was he represented by a lawyer as provided for by the constitution.

In another development, the Kaduna State Directorate of People's Redemption Party [PRP] has described the impeachment of Alhaji Balarabe Musa as the triumph of democracy and the rule of law. Speaking, the PRP said the provision for impeachment in the constitution was to ensure checks and balances for curbing the excesses of the executives. The party contended that the removal of the governor will enhance peace progress and stability in Kaduna State.

CALABAR-BASED INFANTRY UNIT TO BECOME AIRBORNE

AB240917 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The 13th Infantry Brigade of the Nigerian Army based in Calabar is to be converted into an airborne brigade. The general officer commanding the 3d Armored Division, Maj Gen J.O. Inche, disclosed this when he paid a courtesy call on the Cross River State governor, Dr Clement Isong. The general said the move was part of an ongoing exercise to reorganize the Nigerian Army. He reassured the governor of the capability of his men and officers to ensure the security of all Nigerians. Replying, Governor Isong expressed gratitude to the army for their expertly ensuring the security of life and property in the area, especially along the state's border.

SENEGAL

RND PARTY ISSUES FIRST STATEMENT SINCE RECOGNITION

AB231340 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Dakar, 23 June (AFP)--In his first statement since the official recognition of the National Democratic Rally (RND) as a legal opposition party on 18 June, the party's Secretary General Mr Cheikh Anta Diop affirmed that the RND would continue to work for national construction, which is its sole concern, in its own serene way. Mr Diop is of the opinion that the recognition of the RND 5 years after its creation demonstrates the political wisdom of all the Senegalese people as well as the fact that nation building depends on the freedom of the people. He added: Only a free people can be invincible. Only a people who have freely adopted the democratic institutions of their choice are sufficiently motivated to overcome underdevelopment and foreign oppression in order to meet the challenges on which their survival depends. This is why all nation building entails the sincere democratization of the political, economic and social structures.

The RND leader congratulates the Senegalese Government for having understood this necessity by granting recognition to his party. Far from presaging the endless breaking up of the Senegalese political fabric, he continued, we believe that this recognition, like those that will follow, must inaugurate an era of freedom and of responsibility, an era of a true democracy worthy of a mature people who are conscious of their responsibilities.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG REACTS TO ANTI-KAUNDA PLOT REPORTS

CA241022 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpts] News agencies reporting from Lusaka say that Zambian security forces have foiled another attempt to overthrow the government of President Kaunda. A South African defense force spokesman said in Pretoria in response to the reports: Someone must have had a dream. He referred to several statements by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, that South Africa had never been involved in aggression against neighboring states but was concerned only with the safety and security of its own people. The reports from Lusaka said that there was no connection between the alleged plot and the expulsion of two American diplomats from Zambia. Earlier a Zambian Government official announced that President Launda would not be traveling to Nairobi for the annual summit conference of the Organization of African Unity. He said President Kaunda was very busy and believed he should stay in the country.

PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON CABINET UNITY

CA241014 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says no differences on principles exist among members of the Cabinet. In a statement in Pretoria Mr Botha said he had raised the so-called differences in the Cabinet at this morning's routine Cabinet meeting. A full discussion had taken place and the Cabinet had agreed that any differences of opinion should be settled mutually or in the Cabinet. However, there were no differences of principle.

Mr Botha said South Africa has been confronted with serious problems which call for solutions and the country was being threatened by communism as well as terrorism. Mr Botha said the national party was the proper and elected instrument to take the lead towards a new dispensation in which the rights of whites were maintained, while at the same time acting in the spirit of Christian principles and justice towards other population groups. The government was working diligently towards further steps envisaged in this regard. He said it was his earnest appeal that a greater measure of calm and self-control should prevail in the consideration of the country's problems. Mr Botha said the government was certainly not perfect but it should be given the opportunity to carry out its mandate. He asked for the support, understanding and intercession [as heard] of all reasonable patriotic South Africans.

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA DECLARES U.S. CITIZENS PERSONAE NON GRATAE

CA230852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Zambian Government has declared two senior American Embassy officers whose activities have been inimicable to the security of the state, personae non gratae and ordered them to leave the country within 48 hours. John David Finney, first secretary for political affairs, and Michael Francis O'Brien, first secretary for public affairs at the American Embassy, were last night ordered to leave the country. A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said four other U.S. officers who have already left the country have been declared prohibited immigrants to Zambia. The statement also announced that Zambian security forces arrested a CIA agent, (Webster Kayilumbwe), an officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who was working in the political section at the Africa desk.

The names of the four prohibited immigrants were given as Frederick Boyce Lundahl, Norman Smith, Robert Richard Simpson and William Benton Lowethier. The CIA also examined the possibility of alternative leadership in the country. [passage indistinct]

AFP REPORTS SECURITY FORCES UNCOVER COUP PLOT

AP231501 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Lusaka June 23 (AFP)--Zambian security forces have uncovered a new plot to overthrow President Kenneth Kaunda, reliable sources said here today.

A group of Zambians, backed by South African mercenaries and Katangan gendarmes, had planned a coup attempt for last Wednesday, the sources said, but the plot was discovered by police three days earlier when they monitored communications with South Africa.

The sources said there was no connection between the plotters and the departation of two U.S. diplomats, ordered today.

The plotters death list included Mr Kaunda, police chief Fabiano Chela, army chief Lieutenant General Masheke and a number of senior intelligence officers, the reports said.

Details of the plan captured by security forces showed that the attackers intended to raid the Lusaka remand prison, where several people are being held in connection with a separate coup plot last October.

The sources said that Lusaka lawyer Geoffrey Hamaundu was alleged to have provided funds to recruit Zambian soldiers and hire vehicles for the operation. The plotters intended to capture State House, police headquarters, Lusaka's Arrakan barracks and several other strategic targets, the sources said. Police caught on to the plot after monitoring messages from a transmitter set up near Luangwa River, to the north-east of the capital.

TIMES SAYS U.S. DIPLOMATS' EXPULSION 'NO SURPRISE'

CA241114 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 24 Jun 81

[From the press review: TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial]

[Text] For a long time this newspaper has been sending out warning signals that some of the foreign embassies in Zambia are up to mischief and subversion. It therefore came as no surprise to us when on Monday night the party and government struck at the American Embassy. The dossier on the embassy shows it has been a hotbed for activities aimed at overthrowing any established order not only in Zambia but also in other countries, especially in this subregion. In fact, Monday's action expelling two senior diplomats, declaring four others who worked here before prohibited immigrants and arresting a Zambian for allegedly being (?a rat) should have been taken even before Zimbabwe's independence.

However, who are these [word indistinct] dissemblers at the American mission? We need to know them in detail and like our comrades in Mozambique did earlier this year publish all that is known about them so that they are [word indistinct] like the Biblical Cain. Those expelled seem to be people no one would have suspected for they were well known, socializing diplomats in the capital's high-class circles. John David Finney, the political affairs first secretary, has been rubbing shoulders with everybody across the top in politics and business. Michael Francis O'Brien, in charge of public affairs, has been prominent in golf. He was the chief organizer during the just ended Zambia golf circuit. It appears that that was a cover.

Of the four others who have been barred from Zambia, Frederick Boyce Lundahl is the much more known. He worked under diplomatic cover here and in Mozambique where he was blown and kicked out last March. It is an open secret that one or two of these people were behind the American-inspired coup against Salvador Allende of Chile in 1973.

Be that as it may, Zambians should now realize that some of the foreigners who pretend to be with them are actually enemies and that the survival of their country depends on themselves, not on 30 pieces of silver. Zambians should accept the gifts handed over through embassies towards townships, districts and individuals without government approval very seriously and suspiciously. Of late there has been a flurry of such gifts.

The game of diplomatic chicanery which the Americans are playing through their Central Intelligence Agency is tricky. The American intention is to have a destabilized southern Africa so that the attention of Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana and Zimbabwe is diverted to internal conflicts and therefore ensure that Namibia is not free and South Africa remains the domain of the minority Boers. The Americans are determined to dupe the Africans with their guile into believing that they are interested in the development of Africa when in fact what they want is domination. On this point we on this newspaper have crossed swords on many occasions with the American Embassy, especially after the former Rhodesian commandos made direct hits on Zambian economic targets in 1979. It was in this column that we said America was logistically responsible through its embassy in Lusaka for the attack. For historical purposes we shall refer readers to our editions of 13 October and 9 November 1979, 6 and 13 March and 29 April this year.

How can we now trust the Americans if, as the alleged locally recruited agent admitted, they are looking for an alternative leadership to President Kaunda, of course, in Zambia. It is a pity that the party and its government did not order the American Embassy closed, but whatever reaction may come from Washington we must stand our ground. It is better to live poor in peace and unity than under bondage. Because, as American Ambassador Frank Wisner bragged last (3 March), Americans give us substantial aid, aid for destruction, concludes today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA editorial opinion.

BRIEFS

FRG POWERPLANT AID TO BOTSWANA--West Germany is to contribute about $6 million or 5.3 million rand toward an $11.5 million-power generating project at (Selebi Pikwe) in northeastern Botswana. A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance and development planning in Gabarone said the balance would be secured through loans from a European investment bank. The project will increase the total power generating capacity at (Selebi Pikwe) by 20 megawatts. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81 LD]